

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office, 284; Editorial Rooms, 242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily only, one month, \$7.00

Daily only, three months, \$20.00

Daily only, one year, \$70.00

Daily only, one year, \$70.00

When furnished by agents.

Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts

Daily, per week, by mail, 15 cts

Daily, per week, by mail, 15 cts

Per year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents or send

subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

and pay postage stamps, on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-

age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibson House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Dearing, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt

House.

FREE trade and free soup houses—

two of a kind.

THOUSANDS of those who voted for a

change last November would like to

change again.

EVERY day proves that the "pull" of

the Hon. Simon Cox is the strongest

about the establishment of Sullivan and

reform.

FROM Sept. 1, 1893, to date the city

has paid \$33,464 more than it would have

had to pay but for the trickery of the

Sullivan clique.

THE army of official tax-eaters can

give private reasons for voting for Mr.

Sullivan, but no taxpayer has had the

temerity to undertake such a task.

As long as Mayor Sullivan retains

three voting and working Democrats

upon the Board of Public Safety he is

guilty of a violation of the charter.

It is the duty of every man and woman

in Indianapolis to stand by those who

are honestly and effectively laboring to

make the encampment a great success.

THE statement of a Democrat to the

effect that the Roby bill was drafted in

the office of the Attorney-general and

lobbied by some of its officials has never

been denied.

AFTER all, if the President had said

"there should be no general tariff re-

vision by this Congress," the surest re-

medy for the present troubles would have

been prescribed.

THE infamy of Roby has been made so

great by the tongs which it assembles

that it may abolish itself and thus no

longer need the championship of Attor-

ney-general Green Smith.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.06 an

hour. This represents the excess of in-

terest which the taxpayers of Indian-

apolis are paying as the price of this

"business administration."

MR. CLEVELAND's application of gold

cure to the cheap money Democrats in

Congress seems not as efficacious as the

application of Dr. Keeley. They seem

to be a more desperate set of cases.

In addition to the \$448 a week paid

to a foreign insurance company as extra

interest on the \$631,000 bonds, the tax-

payors are paying \$1,000 a week extra

as a bribe to street laborers to vote for

Mr. Sullivan.

Of fifty suspended pensioners in Bal-

timore twenty will be compelled to go

to the poorhouse unless their pensions

are restored or their neighbors are more

kindly disposed to them than the Hoke

Smith bureau.

It should be said that the increase of

Mexican pensions to \$12 per month ap-

plies only to those who were really dis-

abled. Some of the Mexican pensioners

in this State need and should have the

full \$12 per month.

"VOTE for Cleveland, the poor man's

friend," was the cry of the New York

World last October. The other day it

said: "An army of 36,177 men are out

of work in New York city alone in con-

sequence of the frightful depression."

THE attention of the press of other

cities is invited to the circular of the

citizens' executive board, printed else-

where in this paper, in relation to the

coming encampment of the Grand Army.

It contains information that should be

widely distributed.

The bill to authorize national banks

to issue notes to the par value of their

bonds was a Republican measure in the

Senate last session, but a free-coinage

bill was substituted for it. Had the Re-

publican measure carried then there

would have been \$25,000,000 more of

sound money in circulation.

With all the financial stringency and

the crowding laborers incident to the

coming encampment, Indianapolis Repub-

licans have yet sufficient time to look

that the managers are developing con-

siderable talent in the variety show

business.

THE AMERICAN POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL

ARBITRATION.

The Journal has already remarked

concerning the Bering sea arbitration

that its most important feature is that

it tends to dignify and strengthen this

mode of settling international disputes.

Its moral effect in this regard can hard-

ly be overestimated and is already man-

ifest in various ways. Fifty years ago

such a thing would not have been

thought of as submitting an interna-

tional dispute to the arbitration of dis-

interested parties, and if a decision

could have been obtained in that way

both parties to the dispute would prob-

ably have found some specious pretext

for refusing to accept it. Now the civil-

ized world gives its unanimous ap-

proval to the submission of an interna-

tional controversy to this mode of set-

tlement, and it is a point of the highest

honor with both parties to the con-

troversy to accept the decision as the most

binding obligation.

It is complimentary to the United

States that the British press expresses

the utmost confidence that the decision

of the Bering sea tribunal, though de-

nying some of the contentions of the

United States, will be promptly accept-

ed and loyally observed by our govern-

ment and people. Thus the London

Daily Telegraph, while expressing

pleasure that the decision is a victory

for England, says: "Yet it is a greater

and nobler pleasure still to believe that

America will loyally accept the de-

cision." The Times, referring to the

fact that England accepted, without the

least objection or hesitation, an adverse

decision of arbitrators in the Alabama

case, says: "It is now the turn of

America to show that she also knows

how to support an unfavorable verdict

with dignity and good humor." Al-

though these comments are based on

the view that the present decision is

substantially against the United States,

a view which we do not ac-

cept, yet they are complimentary

to the American government and

people in that they assume as a matter

of course that we will loyally accept and

abide by the decision. Of course, we

will. It is not the Anglo-Saxon way to

solemnly agree to abide the result of an

arbitration and then repudiate the de-

cision because it is not in all respects

what was desired. Even had the pres-

ent decision been far more unfavorable

to the United States than it is, we would

have been in honor bound to abide by

it, and we believe the American people

would have taken pride in showing how

loyalty they could accept even an ad-

verse decision by a tribunal which they

had assisted in creating and whose ad-

judication they had asked for. The

comments of the English press are com-

plimentary because they take it for

granted that the American people will

act honorably.

In considering the important bearing

of this decision on the general cause of

international arbitration it must not be

forgotten that the United States has

been the foremost champion of that

principle. In fact, it is essentially an

American idea. To quote again from

the British press, the London Morning

Post says: "The United States have

the satisfaction of knowing that the

policy of arbitration is one which their

public men have done much to promote."

This is true, and it is a just source of

pride to the American people. It is

scarcely claiming too much to say that

the policy of arbitration owes its pres-

ent high standing among the nations

entirely to the efforts of American

statesmen, and especially of Benjamin

Harrison. No other American, living or

dead, did as much to promote the cause

as he.

It may be mentioned as an interesting

coincidence that the British House of

Commons gave its first favorable vote

on this subject only a short time ago.

This was a vote approving a proposed

treaty of international arbitration with

the United States, by which all interna-

tional controversies are to be submitted

to arbitration. The last issue of the

Review of Reviews, referring to the

action of the Commons, says:

The debate on the proposed treaty of in-

ternational arbitration last month in the

House of Commons when a resolution was

unanimously passed in favor of meeting

the friendly overtures of the American

government for the conclusion of a perma-

nent treaty of arbitration, was a sign of

the budding of the orange blossom, that

familiar symbol of the coming bride. Mr.

Cremor, Sir John Lubbock and the Peace

Society have for years pressed this resolu-

tion upon Parliament, but it was not till

last month that Mr. Gladstone, and with

him, the House of Commons, woke up to

the discovery that what had

previously been declared to be impos-

sible, unconstitutional and most inexpedient

had now become so obviously desirable that

it was a hostile vote could be registered

against the motion. The two English-

speaking people are now both committed

to the principle of biving themselves in

advance by treaty to submit all disputes

to arbitration. They have already referred

the Alabama and Bering sea controversies

to arbitration, but the more dispo-

sition to do so is shown by the fact that

the United States has been the foremost

champion of that principle. In fact, it

is essentially an American idea. To

quote again from the British press, the

London Morning Post says: "The United

States have the satisfaction of knowing

that the policy of arbitration is one

which their public men have done much

to promote." This is true, and it is a

just source of pride to the American

people. It is scarcely claiming too much

to say that the policy of arbitration

owes its present high standing among

the nations entirely to the efforts of

American statesmen, and especially of

Benjamin Harrison. No other Ameri-

can, living or dead, did as much to

promote the cause as he.

It may be mentioned as an interesting

coincidence that the British House of

Commons gave its first favorable vote

on this subject only a short time ago.

This was a vote approving a proposed

treaty of international arbitration with

the United States, by which all interna-

tional controversies are to be submitted

to arbitration. The last issue of the

Review of Reviews, referring to the

action of the Commons, says:

The debate on the proposed treaty of in-

ternational arbitration last month in the

House of Commons when a resolution was

unanimously passed in favor of meeting

the friendly overtures of the American

government for the conclusion of a perma-